FLORA

OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Bernard Boivin

Part II
(continued)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

The following came to our attention too late or could not be confirmed until the corresponding text had been given its final form for printing.

Page 19 -- Aconitum delphiniifolium DC. var. Chamissonianum (Rchb.) stat. n., A. Chamissonianum Rchb., Mon. gen. Acon. 80. 1820. The spelling Chamissonis was a lapsus calami.

Page 21 -- Anemone virginiana L. -- There has been much variation in the treatments of this species by the various authors dealing with our area. Rydberg 1917 and 1932 distinguished A. virginiana and A. riparia Fern. and reported both as occurring throughout our area. So did Scoggan 1957. But Breitung 1957 did not accept A. riparia as a distinct segregate. Gleason 1952 accepts the distinctiveness of the two entities, but he does not extend the range of either as far as our area and our specimens are apparently to be placed under A. cylindrica. Fernald 1950 would refer all our material to A. riparia and his treatment was accepted by Russell 1954, Moss 1959 and ourselves 1966 except that, dissatisfied with the quality of the morphological discontinuity, we reduced A. riparia to varietal rank. But having noticed that the large sepals typical of var. riparia are always lacking in our area, we have recently shifted to the treatment of page 21 above in which A. virginiana is recognized as the type occurring in our area while var. riparia is restricted to regions east of us.

None of these treatments is fully satisfactory.

It is true that our plants have the smaller anthers and narrower head of achenes of var. riparia. But it is also true that with about 100 collections at hand, our plants obviously lack the large white tepals of A. riparia. They are best placed in the following variety of their own.

A. virginiana L. var. cylindroidea var. n. Ad var. ripariam vergens antheris brevioribus et capite acheniorum angustiore, ± cylindrico. Sed floribus minoribus, sepalis ± 1 cm long et viridescentibus. Type: Boivin, Russell & Breitung 6733, Pike Lake, Sask., July 31, 1949 (DAO).

Ranges in Canada from southern Quebec west to northern British Columbia. Grades eastward into var. riparia and var. virginiana. Supposed differences in leaf shape have not proved worth retaining.

The name var. riparia (Fern.) Boivin 1966 for the larger flowered eastern plant should be replaced by the earlier and correct var. alba Wood 1861.

Page 29 -- Ranunculus cardiophyllus Hooker -- In 1968 there was at WTU no justifying specimen corresponding to a range extension to N.W.T. by Hitchcock 1964.

Page 30 -- Ranunculus pedatifidus Sm. var. leiocarpus (Trautv.) Fern.; R. affinis Br. -- The range has been extended to the Cypress Hills of Alberta. See De Vries 1968. The many Saskatchewan reports by Russell 1954, Benson 1954, Breitung 1957, etc. were based on collections since revised to R. cardiophyllus or its f. apetalus.

Page 31 -- Line 8 from the bottom. The petal size should read: 2.0-5.0 mm long.

Page 36 -- Add the following after T. venulosum:

Some of the reports of Thalictrum confine Fern. from Manitoba were apparently based on T. venulosum var. Turneri (MT; DAO, photo); while others (DAO), including those from Gillam, have been revised to T. venulosum var. venulosum. Our own report in Rhodora 46: 442, from Moose Factory was a lapsus calami as the said locality is in northern Ontario.

The Bourgeau sheet which we have referred to var. Lunellii has been variously treated in the past as T. dioicum, T. confine and T. occidentale.

For var. confine substitute var. monoicum (DC.) stat. n., T. purpurascens L. var. monoicum DC., Syst. 1: 174. 1817; T. confine Fern., Rhodora 2: 232. 1900; T. venulosum Trel. var. confine (Fern) Boivin, Nat. Can. 93: 646. 1966.

Page 38 -- Nuphar polysepalum Eng. was also reported for Alberta by Hitchcock 1964, but no justifying sheet could be located at WTU in 1969.

Page 57 -- Insert the following after Brassica hirta.

1a. B. NIGRA (L.) Koch -- Black Mustard (Moutarde noire) -- Siliques at first ± divergent, soon becoming appressed in the manner of Sisymbrium officinale, but the style longer and the branches diverging mostly at ± 45°. Resembling B. Kaber and similarly ± hispid, but the flowers smaller, the pod shorter with fewer nerves, and the beak shorter. Petals mostly 6-8 mm long (9-12 in B. Kaber). Silique glabrous, 1.0-2.5 cm long, ± quadrangular from 4 prominent ribs, these being the 2 sutures and the two midnerves. Other nerves of the valves obscure and reticulate. Beak 1.5-3.0 mm long, seedless, thin and ± quadrangular. From mid summer on. A rare weed of cultivated soils: Saskatoon--NF-SPM, NS-(PEI)-NB-O, S, US, Eur.

In our area we know only of a single collection at Saskatoon by C. Frankton in 1950 (DAO). Its inclusion by Moss 1959 in the Flora of Alberta was speculative. Reports by Groh 1948, 1950 and Frankton 1955 from Baldur, Man. and Revelstoke,,B.C. were based on specimens (DAO) since revised to B. Kaber.

Page 57 -- To Brassica Kaber add the synonym: Sinapis arvensis L.

Page 58 -- Raphanus Raphanistrum L. -- The lone voucher for the Manitoba report by Scoggan 1957, repeated by Boivin 1966, was G.E. Swailes, Old Kildonan, Aug. 12, 1944 (WIN; DAO, photo). It has now been revised to Brassica Kaber, a species with smaller sepals and much shorter pedicels, only 3-6 mm long.

Page 63 -- Add the following genus and species:

18A. LUNARIA L.
Silicle very large and long stipitate.

1. L. ANNUA L. -- Honesty, Moonwort (Satinée, Monnaie du Pape) -- Fruit very flat and largest, mostly ±4 cm long and ±2 cm wide, borne on a stipe ±1 cm long. Leaves scabrous, cordate, dentate, the lower opposite. Flowers fairly large and showy, the sepals more deeply tinted than the petals. Fruit very showy after shedding its seeds, the septum persistent and becoming silvery. (Late spring to early summer). Rarely reseeding itself in loose soils around flower gardens: Benito. -- Q-Man, BC, US, (Eur).

We must admit having been suspicious all along of the single report of this species as subspontaneous once in our area. We have recently had occasion to borrow the voucher specimen and we are now satisfied that at least the said specimen was correctly identified. It consists in two small pieces of inflorescence and the label reads: J. Bowles, Benito, garden escape, 1926 (WIN).

Page 65 -- Camelina Parodii Ibarra & La Porte -- For "cribbings" substitute "screenings".

Pages 66 and 69 -- D. exalta was reported for the Rockies in 1959, but we have not yet seen the justifying specimens. A Banff collection (DAO) identified D. ventosa was recently checked and proved to be correctly identified. The species may then be intercalated as follows. On page 66 change lines 33 and 34 to read:

ff. Pubescence of back of leaves entirely or primarily of much smaller stellate hairs.
x. Only 2-4 cm high; pod ovate, 3.5-5.0 mm wide ..... 5a. D. ventosa
xx. Usually taller, mostly ±1 dm high; pods narrower ..... 7 D. incerta

Insert the following on page 69.

5a. D. ventosa Gray var. ventosa -- Densely and finely stellate-pubescent throughout, including the pods. Low, 2-4(8) cm high and rather large-fruited. Forming small mats, the new rosettes borne at the end of short creeping shoots. Leaves obovate to oblanceolate, loosely marcescent. Pods few. Mid

summer. High alpine on gravel ridges: Banff -- swAlta, wUS -- Var. ruaxes (Payson & St. John) C.L. Hitchc. (D. exaltata Ekman) -- Pubescence mixed: largely of stellate hairs on the rosettes, largely of simple or forked hairs on the stem, inflorescence and pod. -- (Mack, Aka, swAlta-BC, US).

Because collected only rarely it is difficult at this stage to decide if var. ruaxes is a commonplace phenotype of no significance or a geographically restricted race.

Page 69 -- Draba aurea Vahl var. leiocarpa (Payson & St. John) C.L. Hitchc. -- The herbarium basis for the original Alberta report by Moss 1959 could not be retraced at ALTA or elsewhere, but we now know of a more recent (1963) collection from the Marmot Creek Basin (DAO) in the Kananaskis area.

Page 69 -- Draba oligosperma Hooker -- Exceptional specimens may be stellate-puberulent throughout, including the stem and silicles. This rare phenotype is known from our area but is apparently of sporadic distributions. In our key such plants would come out to D. stenopetala, but the latter bears coarser cilia and hairs, the latter being branched rather than stellate. In a more generalized key these hairier D. oligosperma would come out to the more eastern D. Peasei Fern. We have yet to study material of the latter and cannot pronounce on its distinctiveness.

Page 70 -- Draba cinerea Adams -- Typically the stem is unifoliate but the more northern specimens may be somewhat smaller and often leafless except for the rosette. Such specimens have been distinguished mainly as D. groenlandica E. Ekman on the basis of said characters and also of pubescence. The resulting classification is not very convincing and the two taxa are largely sympatric as can be gathered by the distribution maps of Porsild 1957. Accordingly the segregate was recognized neither by Polunin 1940 nor Boivin 1966.

Dr. G.A. Mulligan has recently brought to our attention that if the morphological emphasis is shifted almost entirely to the type of pubescence, a new picture emerges, which is far more convincing both morphologically and geographically. Var. cinerea as defined above on page 70 is found throughout the Arctic Islands southward to our regions where it is rather highly localized. We have checked specimens from Lake Athabaska and from the Athabaska Glacier. The more northern plants are often superficially quite similar to var. arctogena and herbarium sheets from the high arctic will often carry a mixture. Var. arctogena as defined below is restricted to the more northern parts of the Arctic Archipelago. Dr. Mulligan informs us that all the specimens he has examined from the more southern parts proved to belong to var. cinerea.

Var. arctogena (E. Ekman) stat. n, D. arctogena E. Ekman, Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 23: 489. 1930 -- Rosette leaves densely covered with mixed pubescence on both faces, partly of simple and somewhat longer hairs, partly of stellate hairs. The latter are simply stellate and 0.5-0.8 mm across -- (G)-nF.

The stellate hairs of var. cinerea are generally only half as large as those of var. arctogena.

Page 74 -- Arabis Holboëllii Horn. -- Rather frequently reported from Canada and the U.S.A., but we have yet to see a convincing specimen from outside Greenland. Many herbaria have been examined and their Canadian contents is usually a mixture of species, with A. retrofracta predominating. The most common other component is A. divaricarpa, especially its var. dacotica, such as in Thompson & Thompson 87, Marble Mts., B.C., 1938 (WTU). The smallish A. pendulocarpa Nelson is also involved at times.

A. Holboëllii is a Greenland endemic with a strongly secund inflorescence of rather broad, descending, and recurved-falcate siliques, 2.0-2.5 mm broad, that is as broad or broader than the broadest of A. divaricarpa. The herbage of A. Holboëllii is stellate-puberulent throughout, right up to the pedicels, in the manner of the narrow-fruited A. retrofracta var. retrofracta. And the pedicels are strongly reflexed at base as in A. Holboëllii, but like the pods they are descendent rather than pendent. The petals are white or nearly so.

Page 78 -- Braya glabella Rich.; B. humilis (C.A. Meyer) Rob. var. glabella (Rich.) Boivin -- There has been some confusion about the correct application of this name. We have recently examined an excellent series of recently collected Braya from the District of Mackenzie where B. glabella was originally collected and we are now satisfied that the latter belongs with B. purpurascens and not with B. humilis.

Hence the common northern phase of B. humilis from Greenland to Mackenzie, which we have termed var. glabella in 1966 and on page 78 above, should be properly designated as:

Braya humilis (C.A. Meyer) Rob. var. arctica (Böcher) stat. n., Torularia humilis (C.A. Meyer) O.E. Schulz ssp. arctica Böcher, Medd. Grønl. 147,7:29,1950.

Braya glabella Rich. has been reported for the Rockies by Moss 1959 and by Eastham 1947. The Alberta report was based on a Banff Park collection (ALTA) which seems closer to B. humilis var. americana. The same remark is likely to apply also to the B.C. report.

Page 78 -- Malcolmia africana (L.) Br. -- Despite reports from Swift Current by Russell 1944, Breitung 1959 and Boivin 1966, we have been unable to find substantiating specimens at CAN, DAO, GH, NY, REG, SASK, SASKP, SCS, etc. Noting that Russell omitted it from his later list of 1954, one may presume that Russell himself considered the original report to be erroneous. The inclusion of Malcolmia in our text is probably unjustified at this stage, even if it seems highly eligible as a potential invader.

Page 79 -- Halimolobos virgata (Nutt.) O.E. Schulz -- The range should be restricted to omit Yukon as there was no specimen at WTU in 1968 to match the range extension by Hitchcock 1964.

Page 79 -- Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm. -- No Banff collection could be found in 1967 at MTMG where Campbell's herbarium is preserved. But there was a sheet so identified and labelled "Robert Campbell, Wolseley, Sask., July" (MTMG). It carries a mixture of Musineon divaricatum and Geranium Robertianum L., but no Coronopus. Judging from their stage of development, the date of collecting is in the first half of May for the flowering Musineon and late May or early June for the rosettes of Geranium. The stated locality for Geranium Robertianum, a species not known to occur anywhere in our area, should not be held as any more reliable than the identification or time of collecting.

Page 83 -- Stellaria crispa C. & S. and S. obtusa Eng. -- We have recently had the privilege of studying two series of borrowed specimens. S. obtusa is now known to us from two Alberta localities: Blairmore (CAN) and Waterton (Calgary U.). And S. crispa from only one locality: Waterton (ALTA). Another Carbondale River collection (Calgary U.) has also been placed with S. crispa, but is not typical, being somewhat transitional to S. calycantha.

We have also noticed that the individual variations in leaf size are too great to provide a satisfactory diagnostic character. The two taxa are best distinguished on floral critera as follows.

S. crispa -- Sepals 2.5-4.0 mm long, triangular-lanceolate, sharply acute, and strongly ribbed on back, the 3 longitudinal nerves being strongly proeminent, especially towards the base. Capsule ellipsoid, (3.5)-4.0-(5.0) mm long. Seeds 0.8-1.0 mm wide, light brown to red brown. Stems usually erect and simple or nearly so. Leaves up to 3 cm long, the main ones usually over 1 cm.

S. obtusa -- Smaller throughout. Sepals at first 1.5-2.0 mm long, elongating to 2.5 mm, oblong to triangular oblong, rounded to acutish at tip, not ribbed, the 3 nerves obscure or finely outlined in paler green, but never rugose. Capsule 2.2-3.0 mm long, globose to ovoid. Seeds ±0.6 mm across, violet black.

Another source of confusion is worth notice. The petioles in S. crispa are sometimes so short as to be obscure, and such specimens should not be confused with S. calycantha. The leaves are usually much narrower in S. calycantha and irregularly ciliate towards the base with tenuous hairs, the longest of which are commonly ±0.5 mm long. Larger-leaved specimens precisely tend to have the longer cilia. While in S. crispa the cilia are mostly lacking or, if present, are stiff and stubby and only 0.1-0.2 mm long.

Most flowers are gathered in a terminal cymes in S. calycantha. But in S. crispa they are mostly axillary with some of them terminal.

Reduced petals, hidden behind the larger sepals are nearly always present in S. calycantha. They are always absent in

S. crispa.

Sepals and capsules have a broader range of variation in S. calycantha.

Page 87 -- Cerastium nutans Raf. var. brachypodum Eng. -- Delete Alberta from the recorded distribution. It had been reported by Rydberg 1917, 1932 and Moss 1959, but we found no justifying specimen at NY in 1965 while the one more recent collection, E.H. Moss 6986, Stony Plain, 1945 (ALTA) proved to be C. vulgatum.

Page 88 -- Sagina saginoides (L.) Karsten -- Line 13 from the bottom. After the word "peduncles", continue as follows: "or else the capsule is smaller, merely about as long as the acutish sepals. The fairly obvious rosette of longer leaves found in S. saginoides and S. nivalis is lacking in the similar species of Arenaria."

Page 96 -- An Alberta report by Macoun 1886 of Silene multicaulis Nutt., a synonym of the more western S. Douglasii Hooker, proved to be based on a specimen (MTMG) of S. Scouleri var. Macounii.

Page 97 -- Last two lines of the key. Change to read:

f. Seed wingless ..... 3.L. Drummondii
ff. Seed winged ..... 7.L. triflora

Page 101 -- Claytonia parvifolia Moç. -- Our plant is the widespread var. parvifolia as contrasted with the coastal var. flagellaris (Bong.) R.J. Davis, the latter larger-flowered, the petals (10)-12-15 mm long.

Usually subdivided in two species on the basis of larger flowers and broader leaves, ovate and over 5 mm wide, for C. flagellaris Bong. The abundant material at hand, mostly from B.C., shows clearly that both characters vary independently and that there is here no morphological discontinuity, only continuous variation. Any segregate that stands on a somewhat arbitrary limit is likely to appear as an extreme of variation.

The bulk of the material at hand has narrow leaves and smaller flowers. Larger-leaved specimens are less common, yet quite frequent and are perhaps more abundant along the coast, but they also occur well in land; our only Alberta sheet is of the broad leaf type, 5-8 mm wide. Further, specimens collected after the first of August are nearly always of the broad leaf type, which implies that the variation in leaf width may be in part a stage of development.

Flower size varies quite a lot. Even in the same collection one may note differences by as much as 5 mm (e.g. 7-12 mm) in petal length. However, the larger-flowered specimens, with all or most flowers over 12 mm long, occur only along the coast and they may be retained as a weak geographical variety: var. flagellaris.

Page 101 -- Claytonia Chamissoi Led. or Montia Chamissoi

(Led.) Dur. & Jacks. was variously reported from Manitoba by Anderson 1946 and Hitchcock 1964, and also from Alberta by Hultén 1944 and Davis 1966, querried by Boivin 1967. No justifying specimens were cited and none could be located at GH in 1965, or S in 1968, or WTU in 1969, etc. The reports are held as unsubstantiated.

Page 106 -- Rumex fennicus Murb. 1899 -- This name should apparently be replaced by the earlier sesquipedalian R. pseudonatronatus Borbas 1880, according to A. Losina, Fl. URSS 5: 462. 1936 and K.H. Rechinger ex Tutin et alii, Fl. Eur. 1: 86. 1964.

Page 107 -- Rumex longifolius DC. -- A recently arrived weed which was incorrectly listed with the typography of a native in our Enumération of 1967.

Page 107 -- Rumex domesticus Hartm. -- According to Frankton, ms. (see under Plantago lanceolata), the earlier reports by Breitung 1957 from Davidson and Wymark were based on sheets since revised to R. fennicus (=R. pseudonatronatus).

Page 108-9 -- Rumex Acetosa L. -- One parenthesis mark is missing in the distribution and PEI should be deleted as this record may have started as a mere lapsus calami in our Enumération of 1967. The corrected distribution should read: (G, Mack)-Y-Aka, NF-SPM, NS, NB-BC, US, (SA), Eur, (Afr, Oc).

Page 112 -- Polygonum erectum L. -- The Point du Chien (MTMG) collection mentioned by Scoggan 1957 has been revised to P. achoreum.

Page 112 -- Polygonum achoreum Blake -- A still earlier collection is Macoun, Point du Chien, Aug. 1, 1872 (MTMG). The 1880 collection was by Macoun in the Cypress Hills (QK). Another early collection is J. Fowler, Brandon, July 7, 1887 (QK; DAO). The existence of such early collections makes one wonder if P. achoreum might not have been native in our area. Unfortunately none of the early collections carries any habitat data.

There is no doubt that P. achoreum is today essentially a common weed of roadsides, railways, farmyards, and other man-disturbed habitats. And its country of origin is still to be determined.

Page 115 -- Polygonum lapathifolium L. -- The range extension to Alaska should be held as unconfirmed as our entry was based on collections now revised to P. lapathifolium var. O'Neillii (Brenkle) stat. n., Persicaria O'Neillii Brenkle, Phytologia 2: 405-6, 1948, which differs from our variety by its somewhat bigger achene, ±2.5 mm wide, substipitate glandulosity, and resembles P. pensylvanicum L. by its darker and reddish perianth, its nerves not so conspicuous and their dichotomous branches not recurved. In P. lapathifolium and P. scabrum the nerves of the perianth are conspicuous and divided at the tip in two recurved branches suggesting an anchor. As var. O'Neillii stands about halfway between P. lapathifolium and P. pensylvanicum, it seems more logical to attach it to the transcontinental P. lapathifolium from which it could readily

have derived than to the geographically removed P. pensylvanicum of eastern distribution.

Page 117 -- Polygonum Fagopyrum L. -- The range should be extended to include Edmonton in Alberta where it is now known to have been collected in 1942 (SASK) as a fleeting adventive.

Page 124 -- Atriplex Nuttallii Watson -- Add to the synonymy A. buxifolia Rydb., a name which has seen some use because of the treatment proposed in a recent but unpublished thesis. A. Nuttallii, when proposed by Watson, A Revision of the North American Chenopodiaceae, Proc. Am. Ac. Arts Sc. 9: 82-126. 1874, was clearly distinguished from A. canescens (Pursh) Nutt. and the basionym of the latter, Calligonum canescens Pursh, was cited page 120 under A. canescens, while on page 116 under A. Nuttallii we find only one questionable synonym (=A. Gordonii) and a series of floristic synonyms (or so-called "sensu" names). It is not justifiable to treat A. Nuttallii as a superfluous (hence illegitimate) name because of the presence of any floristic synonym.

Page 125 -- A study of the Atriplex patula complex has been recently undertaken by C. Frankton and I.J. Bassett. Preliminary results suggest that it may prove possible to distinguish a European introduction, A. patula, against a native A. subspicata (Nutt.) Rydb. (=A. patula var. subspicata (Nutt.) Watson = A. carnosa Nelson), the latter a coarser and more stiffly erect plant, its fruits bigger, more coarsely lobed and in more closely set glomerules.

Page 126 -- Eurotia lanata (Pursh) Moq. -- The range should be extended to southwestern Yukon on the basis of J.A. Neilson 1151, Mt. Wallace, Kluane L., south facing slopes, July 29, 1967 (DAO).

Page 127 -- Line 5. For "Bud-Seed" read "Bug-Seed".

Page 130 -- Line 13 from the bottom. Change the liminary sentence to read: Calyx and corolla of fused parts.

Page 134 -- Add the following colour form: Dodecatheon pulchellum (Raf.) Merr. f. Breitungii Boivin -- Flowers white, including the connectives. But the anthers may be pinkish. McKague. -- S.

F. n., floribus albis. Type: A.J. Breitung, McKague, Sask., low moist meadows, albino, June 26, 1938 (DAO).

Page 135 -- Lysimachia thyrsiflora L. -- The range was extended to Yukon by Gleason 1952, but we found no corresponding specimen at NY in 1965 and the distribution should therefore be amended to read: Mack, Aka, NS-BC, US, Eur.

Page 144 -- Oenothera perennis L. -- Presumably native on the shores of Lake of the Woods, Dawson, 1873 (MTMG), but more likely introduced at Teulon, A. Simpson, 1934 (MPM). These would seem to be the only collections definitely known to come from our area.

Page 146 -- Line 3. Delete the synonym and substitute: var. alpina.

Page 160 -- The end of the key to Group A to be revised

as follows:

hh. Stem not maculate.
i. No involucre, but the involucels present; all or most pedicels not longer than the fruit; perennials ..... 19. Lomatium
ii. All or most pedicels much longer than the fruit; annual or biennial weeds.
j. Pedicels very uneven, the shorter ones shorter than the fruit; reduced involucre and involucels present ..... 11. Carum
jj. Pedicels nearly isomegueth and many times longer than the fruit; neither involucre nor involucels present ..... 15. Anethum

Page 149 -- Line 11 from the bottom. For "rhomboidea" read: occidentalis.

Page 164 -- Line 14. Change "the main ones" to read "the main leaves".

Page 166 -- Cicuta maculata L. var. angustifolia Hooker -- Change the description of the fruit to read: Fruit 2.5-3.0 mm long, not quite as wide as long.

Page 167 -- Perideridia Gairdneri (H. & A.) Mathias -- Following a lead from a 1966 manuscript by T.I. Chuan, we find possible to distinguish our northern plants as var. montana (Blank.) stat. n., Carum montanum Blank., Mont. Agric. Coll. Stud. 1: 91. 1905, by their usually larger petals showing 1-3 pairs of lateral nerves and tuberous roots usually borne in a cluster, while the typical phase from coastal California shows somewhat smaller petals, usually 1 mm long or slightly less, with the nervation reduced to its midnerve, and the stem usually arising from a single tuber.

Perideridia oregana (Watson) Mathias (Carum oreganum Watson) was reported by Macoun 1890 for our area in the Hand Hills, and also from Victoria. The Hand Hills collection (CAN) has been revised to P. Gairdneri. The Victoria collection has not been located yet, but should probably be similarly revised as P. oregana reaches its northern limit along the southern boundary of the state of Washington.

Page 169 -- Cymopterus terebinthinus (Hooker) T. & G. var. foeniculaceus (T. & G.) Cronq. (Pteryeia terebinthina (Hooker) C. & R. var. foeniculacea (T. & G.) Mathias) -- Reported by Macoun 1883 and Henry 1915, querried by Boivin 1967, for the interprovincial boundary on the basis of a Dawson collection at the Kootenay Pass. We have failed to find such a specimen at MTMG and we know of no other collection. On the basis of general similarity, one can speculate that Dawson's plant probably belonged to Lomatium dissectum.

Page 169 -- Lomatium Cous. Add the following vernacular name: Racine blanche.

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